

SPECIAL CABLES FROM
OLD WORLD CAPITALS

FOREIGN PAGE

NEWS GATHERED FROM
ALL PARTS OF GLOBEPREMIER ASQUITH
WILL STAY IN RING

Hot-weather Stories of Opposition Editors Held to Be Without Basis.

IS NOT SEEKING BENCH

Loyal to Liberal Party, Will Remain to Share in Its Good Fortune.

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune. LONDON, July 19.—Seldom, if ever, has the air here been as full of political rumors as during the last few weeks, a fact which seems to show that the heat of the summer has played havoc with the brains of our conservative editors and politicians, for all the rumors may invariably be traced back to the camp of the opposition.

The fall and collapse of the present government was confidently predicted as destined to take place long ago, and when the prophecy was not fulfilled, the political gossips began to talk of all the important changes that were to take place in the cabinet. The most sensational of these predictions was that Mr. Asquith, tired with the burdens and responsibilities of his office, would resign after appointing himself lord chief justice to succeed Lord Alverstone, who, as everybody knows, will never resume his seat on the bench.

Plum for Isaacs.

A successor will have to be found, but as the long court vacation is at hand, no new lord chief justice will have to be nominated until October, and then, no matter how often the Tory press has predicted that Mr. Asquith would never dare to, he will nominate Sir Rufus Isaacs for the vacant position. And no one of any importance will have completely disappeared. I can assure my readers on the very best authority that Mr. Asquith has not the slightest intention of leaving the political arena now, and everybody who knows him knows that this is so.

Reason for Staying.

The statesman who in the face of unexampled difficulties passed the parliament act is not going to leave his post until the fruits of that great measure are garnered. A distinguished colleague of Mr. Asquith's in the present cabinet said a few weeks ago: "Loyalty is one of the brightest jewels in the crown of the prime minister's character." That loyalty will not be wanting to the Liberal party at this juncture in its fortunes. There is also loyalty that a man owes to himself, and Mr. Asquith must feel that it is incumbent on him to see that the machine which he fashioned in the parliament act is capable of doing its work.

Other rumors assert that a breach is imminent between the government and the Labor party, but these are no more than the others. Labor members support the government because it is the most democratic government that has ever held office in this country. Except on matters of surface and the question of direct taxation—two admittedly important exceptions—Labor has seldom had occasion to quarrel with the present government, and on both these exceptions questions have been settled by the government in absolute accord with the Labor party. To the government the presence of the Labor members acts as a constant spur; it is a perpetual reminder to ministers that they must not waver in well doing.

Trife Keen in House.

In the house of commons the Tories are constantly endeavoring to get the rest of the government by some surprise attack, and, taught by bitter experience, the government whips are on the watch against "snap" divisions. They are, in fact, living in a state of constant mental tension, and scent out everywhere which were never there.

The other day, when an unimportant office bill was under review, the speaker reappeared and filled their minds with needless apprehension. Telegrams were hurriedly dispatched to call the laggards to the scene of action. Meanwhile faithful Radicals were up to talk against time and hold a pass till the late comers might arrive. And when the feared-for hour arrived there was a majority of 200—result which provoked from some of the lazy ones a flood of language which could not have been quite parliamentary if it had been spoken on the floor of the house. The poor whips, however, are not to blame. It is the business of the ministerialists never to be absent unpaired, as it is the business of the whips to keep up to the mark. And it must be remembered that a big majority does not by any means prove that a plot was not being engineered, as there is such a thing as "calling up the reserves" when seen that the game is not going forward.

Both Die in Duel.

Special Cable to The Tribune. PARIS, July 19.—Investigation into the death of two men, one having three bullets in his head and the other three in his body, brought to light a duel. The two were soldiers who met each other at the head of his band to decide possession of a girl. Three other officers of the two bands were badly wounded, but managed to escape from the arrest.

MRS. JOHN MACKAY, widow of famous bonanza king, who is in Paris visiting her son Clarence.

MAY TRY TO BRING
WIFE BACK TO SON

Mrs. John Mackay Will, It Is Believed, Act as Peacemaker in Domestic Difficulty.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—Among the most brilliant affairs in Paris during the past few weeks are the musicals which have been given by Mrs. John Mackay. Ever since the death of her husband, who was the famous California bonanza king, Mrs. Mackay has made her home here. She took naturally to French ways and manners, and the French people have come to admire her greatly for her simple, unaffected ways and alert mind. Mrs. Mackay is now visiting her son, Clarence Mackay, whose rather abrupt departure from New York with his children has renewed talk of a separation between him and his wife, who was Katherine Duer, the accomplished daughter of an old New York family. It is common talk here that the elder Mrs. Mackay will try to effect a reconciliation between her son and daughter-in-law, of whom she is said to be very fond. The Mackay children are dear to their grandmother and on their account, it is said, she will urge upon her son the desirability of establishing domestic peace in his household.

BASEBALL REALLY
INTERESTS BROWN MEN

Notables of Japan Pitch First Ball at Opening of Contest on the Diamond.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

TOKYO, July 19.—All Japan is showing a growing interest in baseball, which is becoming the national sport of the country. Count Okuma, the veteran statesman, Baron Sakurai, mayor of Tokyo, and others equally prominent have shown their interest in the game. When the Stanford boys were visiting Osaka, Tokumatsu Okubo, governor of the prefecture, personally opened the series of contests, including those between the nine from Leland Stanford university, which were introduced by Americans in the Meiji universities of Japan. When the Stanford boys were visiting Osaka, Tokumatsu Okubo, governor of the prefecture, personally opened the series of contests, including those between the nine from Leland Stanford university, which were introduced by Americans in the Meiji universities of Japan. When the Stanford boys were visiting Osaka, Tokumatsu Okubo, governor of the prefecture, personally opened the series of contests, including those between the nine from Leland Stanford university, which were introduced by Americans in the Meiji universities of Japan.

HALL CAINE PREFERS
OPINION OF WOMEN

Special Cable to The Tribune. LONDON, July 19.—"If you ask me as an author whose opinion of my books I would rather rest my fortune upon—yours or your wives—I tell you frankly it's the opinion of your wives," said Hall Caine at a recent dinner at the Associated Bookellers at Torquay. "If you want to know what the great trouble is going to say about a woman (especially a novel), try it on a woman," he added. "I do. I always have done so. And when I have had success it has been from women that the first fruit of it has come to me."

GERMAN ARMY BILL
ROSE WITH THORNS

Victory of Government Kind to Be Feared by Reactionary Politicians.

PEOPLE WELL AROUSED

Any Further Attempt to Increase Burden of Taxation Will Fail.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, July 19.—The passage of the army bill into law with practically few changes from the form in which it was originally submitted, which was one of the last actions of the now resting reichstag, is not as great a victory for the government as it appears to be. As my readers may perhaps remember, I have maintained from the very first that the bill would eventually become law, because Germany's position, wedged between strong enemies and with only its comparatively weak and not quite dependable allies, Austria and Italy, to rely upon, was really a most precarious one. But the victory won by the government over the resistance of the Socialists and Radicals is really of the kind which Pyrrhus feared, and that this is so will very soon be made manifest.

People Demand Equality.

The clamor for universal and equal suffrage, with no privileges to the high and aristocratic classes, is being raised with irresistible force, and it seems a dreadful nightmare which robs the conservative politicians of their sleep. For years the reactionary parties have fought this claim of the people, and as early as in 1909 Herr von Heydebrand openly declared that as long as there were any fight left in the conservative party the right to impose taxes would not be surrendered to the ordinary voters, and Herr von Oldenburg spoke even more plainly about the pocket-book of the possessing classes.

Today these reactionary protests are useless. The evolution goes forward and nothing can possibly stop it. The Conservatives have isolated themselves, after they had already been isolated by the last elections to the reichstag.

Burden Reaches Limit.

As I wrote last week, it is Germany's energetic merchants and manufacturers, who have been taxed to provide money for the new military laws, but, heavy as the new burdens are, the people upon whose shoulders they have been thrust have the satisfaction of feeling that the government is doing its duty. The Conservatives will come forward with no new suggestions for increased military and naval expenditures when it is absolutely certain that in the future they will have to find the money in their own pockets.

Coalition Evident.

In recent years the tendency in the politics of the south German states has been toward a coalition of the various progressive parties—the National Liberals, Progressive Liberals and the Social Democrats against the Reactionaries—the Conservatives and the Clerical party of the center. Such a coalition has already been for some time in existence in the Baden Landtag; but for various reasons this was dissolved not long ago. In order to keep the reactionaries in check strenuous efforts have been put forth by the leaders of the progressive parties toward reorganizing the coalition before the approaching general election, and it is just reported from Baden that success has crowned these efforts. This means that in the second ballot the Liberals and Socialists will support each other against the reactionary candidates.

WOULD HAVE WOMEN
AUXILIARY TO ARMY

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—The famous explorer, Mme. Doudouff, who is noted by the masculine attire she wears, is at present occupied with a scheme of utilizing women in the auxiliary services of the army. It is not a question of forming a corps of Amazons, but of having a living force of women in the line of fire. She argues that if French ministers, with the exception of the war and naval ministers, employ 100,000 women, that is a striking proof that women are apt in administrative business. If they were prepared in special classes and went through a few days' training every year they could take the place of men in the war and marine departments, who would be better employed in the reserve and territorial forces.

SHOCKS LAWMAKERS
BY INFORMAL DRESS

Special Cable to The Tribune. LONDON, July 19.—John Lodge, a labor member in the house of commons, and one of the largest men in that body, appeared in the house the other day wearing a light khaki suit, ponce de soie with a soft collar, green tie, a soft brown straw hat and a red rose in his buttonhole. The traditional convention with which the house observed the shock of etiquette in dress received a rule when Lodge appeared in his summer garb. Heretofore he had always worn the closest of silk hats and correct morning coat.

MRS. STUYVESANT, a leader and favorite in Paris society, who bars "trots" at her brilliant dances.

NEW YORK WOMAN IS
FAVORITE IN PARIS

Many of French Nobility Attend Functions of Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—There are few American women in Paris who can summon a more brilliant gathering at their homes than Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant of New York. The dinner and dancing parties she has been giving of late have been among the most notable affairs of the season. Among the Parisian fashionables who attended one of her latest functions were Prince Antoine D'Orleans, Princess Isenbourg Birstein, Princess Eugene Murat, Duchess De la Rochefoucauld, who was the daughter of the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and Comte and Comtesse de la Ribouisiere.

WOMEN ARE SUCCESS
IN CONDUCTING BANK

London Financial Institution in Which Men Have No Part Flourishes.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, July 19.—The possibilities of work in a bank, a career for women have been demonstrated by Farrow's Bank for Women, which was inaugurated a couple of years ago, and which, after having been largely due to the privilege of consulting one of their own sex over their business affairs. "Our bank gives women the privilege of consulting one of their own sex over their business affairs. The same as that transacted by any other joint stock bank, and the fact that all our staff consists of women is good evidence that one sex is not more gifted than the other in accuracy and a head for figures.

RAG PICKERS MAY
LOSE OCCUPATION

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—The rag pickers are up in arms against a resolution passed by the health council of the department of the Seine for the suppression of rag picking in the streets. Rag picking is a considerable industry in Paris and both employers and employees are greatly concerned about what they regard as an attempt to interfere with it. Such a course of action must be protested against. Accordingly, 8000 persons engaged in the industry have held a demonstration of protest in the Winter velodrome. The rag pickers passed a resolution to the effect that the suppression of the custom of collecting rags in the streets would mean an increase in the price of articles of the first necessity for manufacturing paper, articles de Paris, and for industries which provide a living for 60,000 persons, and they would not oppose any measures taken in the interests of the general public which were not inimical to the interests of the rag pickers.

DARING AVIATORS
SALUTE THEIR DEAD

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—To show their defiance of death, thirty-five French aviators brought out their machines recently at the Avior aviation ground and flew in spirals around the spot where one of their comrades had just met his death. This spontaneous act has been greatly appreciated by the military authorities and may become the customary salute to the heroes of aviation who lose their lives in the service of their country. Such flights, the authorities believe, would have a double use. They would be a fitting tribute to the dead and serve as a reacting tonic against the sudden blow of a comrade's death, which might momentarily affect the courage of his associates.

THREE-YEAR SERVICE
MEASURE WILL PASS

Fight of French Socialists Against Bill Not as Serious as Might Appear.

POINCARE IS AS ROCK

Rich Will Cheerfully Bear Additional Burden of Taxation That Will Follow.

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—Here, as in Germany, the government is having a much harder task than anticipated in passing the new army laws, but Frenchmen are proud at least that here in France we have been spared the unpleasant sight of the government kowtowing to the rich and powerful and endeavoring to place the whole increased burdens on the shoulders of the comparatively poor.

The bill for the return to the three-year military service will eventually pass into law, first of all because even the Socialists in spite of all their open opposition to the bill realize that it is of vital importance to France under present conditions, second because President Poincare true to his name, pointing care, clenched fist) is a man of iron will and determination, and has made the passage of the bill the chief purpose of his administration, and third because, while the increased hardships will have to be borne by the young men of the nation without distinction of class, the increased burdens of taxation will be placed entirely on the shoulders of the rich, who with characteristic French patriotism have declared themselves more than willing to fulfill any new duties towards their country.

No Vacation Intended.

Nevertheless the bill evidently still has a long and thorny path before it, but Prime Minister M. Balthous is as determined as the president and has declared that there will be no summer vacation for parliament until chamber as well as senate has passed the bill. This will mean that our legislators in all probability shall have to remain for another month, not a very cheerful prospect for them, for Paris in July is about as hot and dusty as any place in the world.

An application for a summons against the Duke of Marlborough assigned his estate in 1818 to trustees, and in the assignment admitted owing a debt of \$2100 to M. Alexandre Besset, described as "a countryman of the city of Paris, in the kingdom of France." The trustees of Duke George's estate did not satisfy the claim, and the alleged debt, with compound interest, is now to be sued for.

Law Protects Creditor.

The judge who granted the summons against the present duke was influenced by a provision of the French law which declares that "a foreigner, even a non-resident of France, may be summoned before the French courts in respect of obligations contracted in foreign countries towards French persons."

In the Gazette, des Hopitaux, Doctor Paul Sainton gives particulars of a curious malady from which a priest is suffering. The abbe's complaint is a horror of the altar. He declares that three years ago, when he was officiating at mass, he was seized with vertigo and on the following day he suffered from inexpressible anguish which upset his nervous system. Since then he has had a horror of crowds, and is particularly afraid of the altar.

QUEEN MARY WEARS
UP-TO-DATE GOWNS

Profits by Example of Kaiserin and Departs From Court Fashion.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, July 19.—Queen Mary has not yet appeared in a hobble skirt, but time is broadening her views on dress, and the queen's newest robe, which is a gown of blue cloth, has a tendency to smartness which has not so far characterized her attire. It is a narrow skirt of fashionable cut, and it is an inch and a half shorter than any of her majesty's other robes, and quite clears the ground. In the court entourage this amazing departure from custom is said to be the result of the trip to Berlin, where Queen Mary found herself less well dressed than the Kaiserin, who used, twenty years ago, to be regarded as unusually dowdy, until the Kaiser himself started buying his wife's hats and dresses. The last time the Kaiser was in England he purchased twenty new hats for the Kaiserin in Bond street, and had them sent off at once to Berlin.

Clock Goes to '24.'

Special Cable to The Tribune. PARIS, July 19.—The clock in the facade of St. Lazare station is to be the first in Paris to have the newly adopted official numerals of thirteen, twenty-four for the hours after noon. From 1 a. m. to 12 the figures 1 to 12 will appear on the dial. As noon strikes they will disappear and by an automatic arrangement the figures 13 to 24 will take their places.

MRS. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, whose fame in exclusive society circles of Paris dims brightness of husband's star.

MRS. DEPEW IS MUCH
ADMIRER IN PARIS

Wife of Noted Former Senator Is Gifted Linguist; Dear to French.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—Ultra exclusive circles of Paris have been entertaining ex-Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew for the past few weeks. Mrs. Depew, who was the charming May Palmer of New York and Paris, is a Parisian of Parisians and one of the most popular women in the French capital. Notwithstanding the great reputation of the former senator at home as a diplomat, after dinner speaker and railroad director, the Parisians are more impressed by the accomplishments of his wife, and always refer to him as "that amiable old gentleman who married the charming May Palmer." That must be an amusing experience for the former New York senator.

Mrs. Depew was taken to Paris when she was one year old, and lived here until she became the wife of the senator, at the age of thirty. Her mother was of French extraction, and was famous in New York and Paris as one of "the beautiful Hermann girls." Mrs. Depew is highly versed in the literature of France, Italy, Germany and Spain and Russia, and speaks each of those languages with the nicest understanding. Few people are aware of her remarkable intellect and equipment. The French people, however, know what an unusual woman she is, and they delight to honor her and claim her as their own.

FARMER HORSEWHIPS
GERMAN PRINCES

Angered at Upsetting of His Load, Carter Does Not Ask Questions.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, July 19.—A princess and two princes of the house of Isenburg, belonging to the highest German nobility, were horsewhipped recently by an angry carter whose horses their automobile had alarmed. Prince Alphonse, Prince Antonette and Prince Victor von Isenburg were motoring to Altenburg, where they were to visit the Duke of Altenburg, when they encountered a farmer with a load of wood. His horse shied before the automobile and upset the load in the ditch. The driver lashed out with his whip at the princess and the princes as they rolled by leaving angry words on the faces of all three. He now faces trial at Gera for his misdeed, which a century ago would have been almost high treason.

PRIESTS IN PARIS
ORGANIZE A UNION

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, July 19.—A number of priests have just formed themselves into a trade union. The promoter of the union is the Abbe Bouquet, and its offices are in the Rue de Tournon. "Our association is purely co-operative," he said. "Neither apostates nor renegades will be admitted. We are simple, independent priests. The rules set forth that only priests whose ordinations are uncontested and incontestable, and whose respectability is recognized, will be admitted as members."

JAPANESE PROBLEM
WIDELY DISCUSSED

Thinkers in Flowery Kingdom Express Various Views.

ISSUE IS WORLD-WIDE

Unity of Thought Between East and West Held to Be Essential.

TOKIO, July 19.—The negotiations between the United States and Japan over the California land bill stirred up in Japan widespread discussion by publicists and preachers of the broad subject of the future of Japan in her relations with the countries of the west.

This discussion showed an earnest effort to seek the causes of the discrimination against Japanese in California and in other places including Canada and Australia. Some conservative newspapers criticized what they claimed to be the practice of the Japanese authorities in California in encouraging the registration of children born of Japanese parents as future subjects of the Japanese empire, instead of allowing them to become, as they would, citizens of the United States.

Contention Will Spread.

Considerable publicity is given here to an article by the Rev. Danji Ebina, a Christian pastor and editor-in-chief of the Shinjin magazine. The clergyman argued that the question between Japan and the United States was not one that would end with those two countries, but one that would eventually be between Japan and Canada, between Japan and the countries of South America—indeed, anywhere where the Japanese might flourish. He declared that the great cause of Japanese isolation was the insistence upon ancestor-worship, and contended that the great solution of the whole question was a patient campaign to obtain the right of naturalization in America. "Must the Japanese live everywhere as sojourners," Dr. Ebina asked, "live everywhere as strangers and foreigners, everywhere except where they have conquered? The development of our race demands that this should not be so."

Need a New Faith.

The abandonment of ancestor-worship and the adoption of the cosmopolitan faith were needed to enable the Japanese to assimilate abroad and thus open up a new universe for the Japanese race throughout the world. Unity of thought between east and west is the object of the Association Concordia of Japan, which includes some of the leading men of the empire in educational, scientific and business fields. The association declares that, although in its most superficial aspects the intercourse between the east and the west is growing increasingly intimate and their scientific interests are becoming wider, there is still a sad failure on each side to appreciate the deeper things of the spirit which define the life of the other. Without any doubt the removal of causes of irritation as regards political and commercial affairs is an imperative duty, but the creation of a reciprocal sympathy and understanding between Japan and the United States would lay secure foundations for international peace and good will.

Must Move to Live.

The report contends that henceforth no nation can continue to live apart from the onward movement of the world's thought and that the world's civilization will hereafter flow in one strong current.

Inasmuch as such problems as immigration and colonization complicate relations and endanger the peace and progress of the world by unduly emphasizing national and racial difference, the association holds that it is imperative to foster mutual sympathy and understanding of common interest. It will strive therefore to promote a deeper sympathy and respect between the two great civilizations.

Practical Suggestions.

This work will take the practical form of the publication of a review, with the object of guiding the current thought, the establishment of lecture courses, the interchange of visits of distinguished scholars representing the best thought of the east and the west, and finally of international congresses. The association will also co-operate with various international bodies of similar kind in facilitating investigations and in accelerating friendly intercourse among nations.

Mr. Soroku Ebata, who was sent to California by the governmental party of Japan, sent home a report in which he declares that despite the strong points in favor of the Japanese, they still retain their peculiar traits which prevent them from associating with people among whom they live. He strongly urges the Japanese to pay more heed to this point, thus to pay more heed to the future of Japanese in foreign lands.

Sarah Likes Dominos.

Special Cable to The Tribune. PARIS, July 19.—Madame Bernhardt, the noted actress, who spends her summer holidays at her home at Belle Isle on the coast of the Bay of Biscay, has become very fond of the game of dominoes and usually plays after luncheon and after dinner. Although she is a poor player, she enjoys the game and is keenly disappointed when she loses. Guests at Belle Isle have formed the habit of graciously losing to the divine Sarah, thus pleasing her vanity. Her afternoons are spent in her studio, where she is modeling her tomb, which is to be placed on Belle Isle as a landmark for sailors.